1842 as again in force, and would likewise be ready to enter upon negotiations for a new treaty. THE COAL MINE DISASTER.

Thirty corpses, frightfully mutilated, have so far been recovered from the coal mine at Graissessac,

A terrible boiler explosion has occurred at the Bar-roin Steel Works, in St. Etienne. Several workmen were killed and many were badly injured.

THE PRESCH PRESS.
In the French Chamber of Deputies at Versailles yesterday the Committee on Press Laws presented a report proposing a bill to provide trial by jury for press offences.

HAS PRANCE BEEN BULL-DOZED ! official Berlin journals declare that any seri ous variance which may have existed recently b 2 ween Germany and France has passed off, as France has discontinued her efforts to form an alliance with Rus-

Mr. Alexander Staveley Hill, Q. C., on behalf of the Bench alternatively for a writ of certiorari to bring up the decision quashing the conviction of Slade, the American Spiritualist, on a legal technicality or a mandamus to compel the magistrates to hear the case upon its merits. The Court expressed the opinion that the conviction was not properly quashed, and granted a rule wisi, calling upon the magistrates to show cause why they should not hear the case on its

THE ENGLISH PRISON SYSTEM. In the House of Commons last night the bill for centralizing and economizing the administration of prisons, which is one of the principal measures of domestic legislation proposed by the government, passed its second reading by a vote of 279 to 69.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR TURKEY.

NEW HAVES, Conn., Feb. 15, 1877. The British steamship J. B. Walker cleared at this port to-day for Constantinople, with the following cargo for the Turkish government:—10,000,000 Snider cariridges. 420,000 Winchester cariridges, 5,000,800
Martini shells, 5,000,000 bullets, 33,600 Martini gurs,
33,600 Martini scabbards, the whole valued at
\$1,048,605

CANADA.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD EXPLAINS HIS USE OF THE SECRET SERVICE FUND-UNWRITTEN "WENTAN RAID" ACCOUNTS-WHY CERTAIN NAMES WERE NOT BETRAYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

OTTAWA. Ont. Feb. 15, 1877. A lively passage at arms occurred to-day in the Dominion House of Commons. Charges having been made that Sir John Macdonald, now in opposition, had illegally detained \$30,000 which belongs to the secret service fund, refusing to give the present government full statements of the manner which part of the same has been dispursed, he rose and explained in a clean cut speech that certain exigencies of the service connected with the Fenjan raids prevented his surrender of the names of the parties using the said fund.

Premier Mackenzie retorted that no official had a right to withhold his confidence from his successor concerning the employment of the public money, and intimated that under such practices, so contrary to the usage in England, grave suspicions might arise.

Macdonald replied that he would stand by the re cord of his acts, and that he had never touched any of the money, directly or indirectly, save to refund it

Mackenzie answered that he did not question that fact, but deplored the departure from the usual conservative practice in such matters, and hoped there would be no repetition of the innovation.

The important business of Parliament is not yet reached. That body is now in session. It is snowing here heavily.

NOVA SCOTIA. OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION-

HALIPAX, Feb. 15, 1877. The Nova Scotia Legislature opened at three o'clock from the throne, regretted that the anticipations in-dulged in last year as to the improvement of general trade and commerce had not been realized, yet we had reason to be thankful that the labors of farmers and fishermen had been rowarded by abundant

on expires.

A RAILROAD SEIZED. QUEREC, Feb. 15, 1877.

The entire plant and rolling stock of the Levis and Kennebec railway has been seized by the bongholders. The employes offered some resistance, but the bailiffs succeeded in executing the attachment.

ALEXIS COMING TO NEW YORK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 NORPOLK, Va., Feb. 15, 1877. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Admiral Boutakoff and Baron Deschilling, scoretary to His Highness, leave here on Monday for a few days' trip to New York city by rail. Washington is not named on

the route of the royal party. They will return in ample time to accompany the fleet north, and are expected to participate in a grand hunt in the Dismal Swamp region previous to their departure.

Another grand dinner was given to the American navai officers by the Grand Duke this evening, on board the Svetlana, as a return for the distinguished affair on the flagship Hartford in honor of the foreigners.

FATAL AFFRAY.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Feb. 15, 1877. Thomas McClain, a private of company D, Fifth cav-airy, shot and fatally wounded George Hunt, of com-pany K, in the same regiment, at Sidney, Neb., to-day.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—1 A. M. Indications.

rinds, falling barometer, partly cloudy, cooler weather will prevail.

Fainy, cooler weather, followed by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by westerly winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, cooler north and northwest winds, rising barom

eter and generally clear weather. For the upper lake region, rising barometer, west and northwest winds, partly cloudy and generally cooler

For the lower lake region, warmer southwest winds, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, and generally fall-

eter, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather, followed by rain or snow at the

Cantionary signals are ordered for Indianola and Galveston.

The rivers remain stationary or slowly falling,

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

ding:-
1876, 1877, 1876, 1876, 36

28 3:30 P. M. 38

37 26 6 P. M. 40

42 30 9 P. M. 37

53 39 12 P. M. 36

BULLETDOZING.

A Bogus Correspondent Thirsting for Blood.

Governor Packard Shot While in the State House.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

A Police Officer Shoots Down the Assassin.

WELDON BADLY HURT.

What the Would-Be Murderer Exclaimed.

"I Will Kill Packard First and Haves Afterward."

ARREST OF ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1877. At twenty minutes to twelve this morning an attempt was made to assassinate Covernor Packard at his private room in the State House. At that hour, while nearly twenty persons were assembled in the room, a well dressed, handsome young man made an application to the doorkeeper for admission upon the plea of being a newspaper man. Supposing he was what he represented himself to be he was admitted. Governor Packard was at the time seated at his desk near the door; the other persons present were assembled around the fireplace at the opposite side of the room. Imme diately upon entering the young man stepped up to Mr. Packard and, placing a pistol to his breast, fired, Governor Packard sprang from his chair, and at the moment seized the pistol, directing its fire downward, and received the ball in the fleshy part of the leg above the knee, a severe but not a dangerous wound. The other persons present immediately came to the rescue of the Governor Several pistols were drawn and one was discharged. shooting the young man through the arm and chest. He immediately fell, and at the time was supposed

WITAT THE ASSASSIN SAID. After being shot he only said, "Well, I have shot the scoundres, anyhow."

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION. So far he has not been identified. He still lies upon the floor of the Governor's room. Several letters of recommendation were found upon his person, which were immediately taken charge of by the police. One was addressed to "All whom it may concern," and highly recommended "W. W. Welden" for employment. This is supposed to be the young man's name. As might be supposed the

affair has created great excitement. A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

Ex-Governor Haho, who was present, says the young man is correspondent of a republican paper in Philadelphia. He noticed him previously in the room as having a very strange, wild look, and thinks him to have either been insane or laboring under some unnatural excitement

"KILL PACKARD FIRST AND THEN HAVES ! On visiting the State House, about a quarter to two o'clock, young Weldon was found laying on the THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. peared very much dejected and disinclined to talk. In response to an inquiry made by one of the Packard Supreme Court judges as to who sent him there he replied, "Nobody." He said he came from Philadelphia with an ambition to save his country, his purpose being to kill Packard first and Hayes afterward. He says, turther, that he has a mother and sister living there. With regard to his attempt to kill Packard he says that there were four others with him who were to have assisted him in the undertaking, but that upon reaching the door of the State House they refused to go in, and left him to carry out the intended plan of assassination alone.

APPEARANCE OF THE ASSASSIN. He was neatly dressed, of a delicate frame, and has a pale, intellectual cast of countenance, bearing a close resemblance to the portraits of Edgar A. Poe. A small bottle of whiskey and absinthe was found in one of his pockets. His appearance, however, was not that of a dissipated person. He acknowledged that he had lived for some time in Mobile, but did not state when.

PACKARD'S NARROW ESCAPE. Governor Packard was found in his room, up stairs, sitting on the side of his bed, smoking a cigar, as usual; He was quite cool and collected, was very reticent of speech, but spoke of his es-

cape as a very narrow one. WELDON'S LIFE SAVED. All parties present on the occasion gave Packard great credit for having saved the young man's life after falling from the pistol shot of Chief of Police Loan, A dozen pistols were pointed at him, when

Packard planted himself across his body and pro

tected him from further harm. IS HE A LUNATIC? So far every one who has seen the young man fails to recognize bim. He introduced himself to Governor Packard as Mr. Thomas Hutton, correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, and an ex-United States officer. By all persons he is regarded as a visionary or a lunatic. Rumors in regard to a promised disclosure were rife at the State House. but from investigation your correspondent is in-

stantially as above related. ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

clined to believe that the facts of the case are sub-

Another arrest has been made of a party said to have accompanied the would-be assassin, and who is described as a Sicilian. He, however, denies everything save having been introduced to the young man to-day.

NO FATAL ISSUE.

The latest information is to the effect that young Weldon is not so dangerously wounded as at first supposed. The wound through the arm is the only serious one, and the physicians have no fears that his life will be lost.

WELDON A STRANGER. The letters of recommunication found upon the paper.

risoner were dated, respectively, Bethlehem and Cincinnati. All agree that he is a stranger.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Still another arrest has been made for complicity in the attempt. All parties under arrest are confined in the State House.

WHAT GOVERNOR NICHOLS SAYS. Governor Nicholls, upon being interviewed, dis claimed all knowledge of the affair other than hearsay, but said that he was now endeavoring to obtain authoritative particulars, an attempt which was delayed by the State House authorities denying admission to the wounded man. He is certain that politics had nothing to do with it, and regards it as the work of either a drunkard or lunatic. Such is the general impression of citizens of both parties.

WELDON TO MAKE A STATEMENT. An affidavit will be made in the Packard case to norrow before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court upon information received, and the prisoners will be demanded for trial from the Packard author ities. It is reported that later to-night a statement will be made by Weldon.

CAPTAIN LOAN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Loan says:-- I drew my pistol and shot him. I thought I had killed him, as he stiffened out; but to make sure. I wanted to shoot him again when the Governor stopped me. My impression is there are others concerned. Wilden, after the shooting, was conveyed to another room, and the one-armed man who had accompanied him to the door was arrested. We then ascertained that the one-armed man's name was Joseph Huttle, and that the man who did the shooting was Welden. I do not think Huttle knew anything of the shooting er had any connection with it, but, as he says, came to show him the way.

Joseph Huttle stated that he was in a saloon No. 42 Toulouse street drinking a glass of beer when Weldon asked him if he knew Governor Packard. He said he did. He then asked him to go with him the State House, which Huttle, after taking another drink with the stranger, did. He had never seen him before and was utterly ignorant of any attempt or intent at shooting until it was done.

STERN'S STATEMENT. Philip Stern, a one-legged German pedler, residing at No. 134 Ninth street, had also been arrested as an accessory, and on being interviewed stated that in the morning he had gone into the saloon No. 42 Toulouse street, and there saw a drink. Weldon asked him if he had a six shooter nistol with him. Stern replied, "No." While Stern wondering why Weldon, who was so well dressed, should ask him to drink the latter said. "Do you know Packard?" Stern said he had heard of him, but had not seen him. Weldon then said, "Wait awhile, and I'll fix him. I am going to kill him. You'll see." At this Stern, thinking it was a joke, coughed, when Weldon called to the onearmed man standing near and asked him to take a drink. The one-armed man, muttle, consented. and Weldon asked him if he knew Packard. He said "Yes." After taking the drink the latter and Weldon went to the State House, followed by Stern, who, having only one leg, got there in time to be

ANOTHER STATEMENT EROM COLONEL LOAN. Colonel Loan, in addition to the statement already made, said he believed Weidon to have been instigated to the deed by others, who he would "give away" before morning, or else would commit suicide. He thought be would commit suicide because he appeared to have been much under the influence of opium or some sedative, and had already spoken of it, being much depressed and unable to sleep.

HUTTLE AND WELDON IN CUSTODY. Stern was released, but Huttle and Weldon are still detained at the State House.

UNFOUNDED AND EXAGGERATED RUMORS-AT-LITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF THE SHOOTING— THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO BE INPLUENCED.

futter of exchangent arose here to-day when despatches came from New Orleans relating that Mr. once started that things in general had broken loose in ouisiana, and that the streets of New Orleans were in that disagreeable condition in which Mr. Stoughton described them yesterday to the commission to have he sat with his feet fairly dabbled in blood. The wounding of Mr. Packard was evidently a welcome They received a number of despatches asserting the existence of a secret society in New Orleans, the object of which is to kill all the republican leaders and rid the State of carpet baggers; that lots were drawn by the members for the purpose of deciding who should shoot Packard and that the choice fell to Weldon. Even extreme republicans here smiled at these reports. Subsequent despatches brought the orrect story and gave assurance that New Orleans is quiet and that Governor Nicholls will use every effort to punish the man guilty of the attack. But the Louisiana republicans here made haste to put their despatches to use. This atternoon Mr. Keilogg, Marshal Pitkin, Congressmen Morey and Darrall and Mr. Ray, a republican lawyer of New Orleans, waited upon the President and showed him the despatches they and recoved from Packard and others in reference to the assault and the situation generally. The President heard them patiently, but gave them no comfort. Their purpose was to secure further lederal interfer-ence and the recognition of the Packard government, but the President seemed disinclined to grant their regnests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1877. The following despatches have been received to-night from Governor Nicholis relative to the attempt

to assassinate Governor Packard at New Orleans this morning:- NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15-4:25 P. M.

morning:—

New Orleans, Feb. 15—4:25 P. M.

E. A. Burke, Washington, D. C.:—

In answer to despatch have taken steps to acquire full information. Boylan reports entrance to St. Louis Hotel denied to our police. Have not ascertained who he is; report says correspondent of Philadelphia paper. Circumstances, time, place, &c., point to act of lunatic. Will telegraph Juliy as soon as I get definite information.

E. A. Burke, W. M. Levy, Washington, D. C.:—
Everything perfectly quiet and peaceable here. Extra Republican this evening says:—'The man who attempted to shoot Governor Packard is evidently a stranger here. He stated that he had only been in New Orleans twenty-lour hours. Governor Packard was slightly grazed by the ball, but the would-be assassin was shot in the arm.

Our police attempted to obtain access for the purpose of obtaining evidence on which to arrest the man charged with the attempted crime, but were refused admission into the St. Louis Hotel by those in charge, and the man is now in trying to uscertain the facts, Can conceive of no motive for the act charged unless he were a madman and no friend of Louislana; can entertain any other doe.

Every effort shall be made to probe the matter to the bottom, and legal steps will be taken. Wil telegraph definite facts as soon as learned. Republicans will doubtless strive to make political capital of the matter.

NEW ORLEANS,

NOT KNOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1877.
Inquiries at the office of the Philadelphia Press disclose the fact that William H. Weldon, the person who gained admission to the Executive office at New Or-leans to-day upon the precence that he was a correspondent of that journal, and then committed a personal assault upon Governor Packard, is an impostor, he having no connection whatever with the Press and nothing whatever is known of him at the office of that

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1877. MR. CERNUSCHI'S PLAN FOR RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS IN GOLD AND SILVER IN JANUARY, 1878-THREE BUNDRED MILLIONS TO BE ISSUED IN UNITED STATES STERLING CON-

Mr. Henry Cernuschi, the well known French writer ince, who has given important testimony be the Silver Commission here, has, after consultation with public men and a thorough study of the unancial situation in this country, matured a plan by which he thinks the country could resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1878, and he will to-morrow submit this plan to leading Senators and Representatives as well as to prominent bankers in New York. Mr. Cornuschi's plan, which is sent you in full herew is that of a European financier who has had expence in the placing of great national loans in France and eisewhere. He is one of the principal advocates of he double standard, and his plan looks to the adoption of this by the United States, while the operation he proposes would, he believes, lead certainly to the rehabilitation of silver in Continental Europe and even in England. The interest on the loan, he proposes, would be paid not in gold or in siver, but in pounds sterling, which would give the option of either or both metals. He asserts positively that the whole amount gests, would be subscribed in twenty-lour hours.

The following is Mr. Cernuschi's "Plan for the resumption of specio payments in gold and silver on

The Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to open for three days in the principal markets of Europe a public subscription to a loan of £55,000,000 sterling (moninal), to be called United States sterling consols, with perpetual interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable half yearly, in London, in pounds sterling. The coupon first due shall be paid on the 1st day of October, 1877. The price of issue snall be under par, at such rate as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury will insure the success of the operation. The instalments on the loan shall be payable monthly, and shall extend over a period of twelve mooths, with option of payment in advance under discount, at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should the amount applied for be in excess of the whole amount of the stock the subscriptions will be reduced pro rata. The expenses of the issue will be paid out of the funds produced by the loan.

The United States sterling consols to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States. The specie payments resumption will take place in January, 1878, and the greentacks will continue to circulate, but as certificates of deposit reimbursable in coin, at call, in New York.

On and after the last of January, 1878, the Mints of the United States will be open for the coinage of the old silver dollar, weighing 412½ grains, nine-tenths fine; and upon the adoption of this plan the weight of the gold dollar will be immediately raised to 26.61 grains, inne-tenths fine; and the gold preces will be coined accordingly. The Mint charge for new gold coins, dollar for dollar, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, after which time they will cease to be a legal tender. On and after the 1st of January, 1878, the gold coins now current may be exchanged for new gold coins, dollar for dollar, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the cit January, 1878."-The Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized and

Mr. Cernuschi adds the following explanatory note:

legal tender in full for all payments.

Mr. Cernuschi adds the following explanatory note:

To resume specie payments the Government of the United States must not only retire \$300,000,000 of greenbacks, but also aupply their place by putting into circulation \$300,000,000 of metal. Should the greenbacks be converted directly to interest-bearing bonds, the country, being deprived of currency, would be exposed to a monetary crists, and the Government, after having issued interest-bearing bonds in exchange for greenbacks, would possibly be under the necessity of issuing new greenbacks. Admitting that the excess of exported over imported merchandise shall result in an importation of goic, and admitting that the Nevada mines shall be very productive, the metal so imported or extracted is not the property of the Government, but of individuals; and the fact still remains that if the Government shall retire greenbacks, it will have to procure a metallic sum of \$300,000,000.

For that purpose bonds must be issued, but what bonds? It the covernment issues bonds with principal and interest payable in gold and silver at its pleasure as are all the United States bonds sisted in Europe up to the present), and if at the same time the law of 1873 prohibiting the coinage of silver is alregated, these bonds will undoubtedly be refused in Europe. Europe has taken them until now because, although supulated payable in gold or silver dollars, there were no silver dollars are then at your disposal, and as the collage of silver is now prohibited throughout Europe, and silver dollars all is changed; silver dollars are then at your is there no more than a merchandise without monetary power, your bonds would be unaslable. Austria, which has niwnys issued silver be now prohibited throughout Europe, and silver is there no more than a merchandise without monetary power, your bonds would be unaslable. Austria, which has niwnys issued silver be not silver to large of the bimetallic standard you would then have two conflicting standards, gold a

would be rapidly exported and you would remain with only silver. As compared with such a result, it would be better to maintain the present national currency, the greenbacks, and thereby save to the government the burden of issuing new bonds.

The only safe means to overcome all difficulties is to issue an external loan in sterling. By this you not only avoid making a distinction between the gold dollar and the silver dollar, but you do not engage to pay the coupons expressly in gold. You will pay in pounds sterling. The pound sterling was for a long time of gold and silver, then of paper. It is of gold to-day, but before long may be again of gold and silver. Therefore, it is evident that for the American people a debt in sterling is less stringent than a debt in gold collars. Once in possession of \$200,000,000 of gold produced by the sterling loan the United States will be strong enough to establish bimetallism. Then France recoins silver willingly, and the general rehabilitation of this metal follows as a natural consequence. Silver being rehabilitated in America and in Europe, the silver dollar having the same paying power as the gold dollar, you injure nobody in declaring that all debts stipulated in dollars of every denomination will be used in the new bimetallic money, dollar for dollar, All this is possible with a loan in sterling. All this is impossible with a loan in coin dollars. Being drained of a considerable sum of gold England cannot fail to see to what dangers she is exposed by her gold monometallism and perhaps she will consent to confer with the powers for assuring by international law a perpetual peace between gold and silver. The subscriber will have to deposit only the small sum which will be sufficient to guarantee the payment of all the instalments. Issued under par the United States sterling consols will easily command a premium on the market so soon as the subscription is announced, and the whole stock will be eagerly sought after, as well for permanent investment as for specularion. All

sured to the United States and the era of paper money is closed.

The reason why the issue of a perpetual debt is preferable to that of a debt reimbursable at a fixed date is that when the amount is very large the entagement to reimburse at a fixed day is too onerous. And it is for this main reason that the English consolismed French rentes are constituted as perpetual funds.

Let the United States finances be prosperous. The excess of the revenue will then be first employed to extinguish the deilar bonds; and when the perpetual debt shall be the only debt in existence it while be easy to reduce it in buying bonds on the market or by reimbursing them in series. Hale or by reimbursing them in series. Hale of the weight of the gold dollar to 26.61 grains, in order to establish between the weight of the gold dollar and the weight of the silver dollar the ratio 15½—a ratio without which bimetalusm cannot be realized. If you revive the ratio 16 France cannot recommence to coin the five franc piece, which weight of the gold dollar was reduced 6 per cent. In now oringing it to 26.61 grains its weight is augmented 5 per cent and the error committed in 1854 is duly repared.

The loan, the resumption, the coinage of silver as

parred.
The loan, the resumption, the coinage of silver as legal tender in full are three operations whose success depends upon their being realized simultaneously and rapidly.

HENRI CERNUSCHI. HENRI GERNUSCHI.
THE ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON, February, 1877.
It will be seen that Mr. Cernuschi holds that the

government must acquire gold to redeem the green-backs, in order that thus the banks and the country nay have this gold to redeem bank notes. He also elieves that by his plan of forcing a vast sum of gold to this country, European nations will be obliged to re-adopt the bi-metalic standard, and thus bring silver into use again, in a legitimate manner, all over the world. His plan will attract the attention of bankers and financiers in England and Europe generally, even more than here.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PASSAGE OF THE WALLABOUT MARKET BILL. The Wallabout Market project, which has exercised the residents of Brooklyn and Long Island so much in the past, received a new impetes to-day the final possage in the Senate of bill introduced by Mr. Bliss, to secure a site for that purpose. Efforts have been made to se-

to part with some of its land at Wallabout Bay for that purpose. The bill introduced by Mr. Bliss provided for the sale or exchange of a portion of the land to the city of Brooklyn so as to secure the coveted site, because of the advantages of the water front and central location. A bill permitting this has been passed by the two hou It was reported in the Senate by the Committee Naval Affairs, but loaded with an amendment, which might have proved fatal; but, being recom mously to report it, without amendment, as it came Cragin, to recommend its immediate passage. The report and recommendation were made to-day, and the bill passed after a short consideration. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners by the President, who are to arrange the terms and conditions of the sale or exchange, whichever may be agreed upon, and report their conclusions to the Secre tary of the Navy, who is to transmit the same to Congress in the beginning of the next session for rati-fication. Upon the terms being ratified the Secretary is to convey the land to the city.

MEXICO.

WHAT COLONEL MACHORRO SAYS OF THE CON-DITION OF THE COUNTRY-THE INTERIOR EVERYWHERE FAVORABLE TO DIAZ-A GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR LERDO'S AND IGLESIAS' FOL-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15, 1877. A despatch from San Diggo, Cal., says that Colone Macharra, late in command of the Twelfth Mexican cavalry at Durango, bas just arrived there via Yuma, Colonel Machorro was at first a partisan of Lordo, but when the latter left the country he where in Durango the people have pronounced for Diaz. Colonel Machorro left there and went to Mazatlan and La Paz, where he found the same state of affairs. He then proceeded to Guaymas, where he found the people about to pronounce for Diaz, and he then came on to California. He states that the revols of the Pesquiera brothers in Sonora was caused by General Mariscal. The Pesquieras with a few others have fled to Chihushua. Colonel Machorro arrived at Guaymas on the 5th inst., where he found Colonel Rangel and the Admiral of the two ican war vessels Democratia and ico. They were expecting the arrival
of General Mariscal on the 7th, when they were to put forth a formal declaration in favor of Diaz. At La Paz, Lower California, everything was found in confusion, politically. Chief Maranda had been driven out of La Paz by one J. Ibarra, who had railled a band of outlaws and installed himself in power. Maranda had left for Guaymas in a small vessel, but had not reached that port when Colonel Machorro stopped there. There is now no legitimate government in any part of the territory.

ALL FOR DIAZ. Colonel Machorro says that the whole interior Mexico is now for Diaz, and the entire Pacific coast except, perhaps, Acapulco; and the fact that war vessels are now under Diaz's control wil secure that port too. The state of affairs in the Repuband Iglesias—having fled the country, those who have fixed interests are forced to acquiesce in Diaz's rule. Officers who, like Coionel Machorro, cannot conscientiously join that movement can only leave the country, not wishing to prolong what could only be guerriha warfare, Diaz being at the head of the only organized force controlling the army, is for the present supreme, but it is not believed his grasp can be held for more than a few months. Some patriotic men of great influence are still relied upon for the future. Senor Balleria, formerly Governor of Jalisco, and General Ignacio Majia, both very popular men, are looked to in some quarters to hereafter raily the constitutional party of the country. The general business is seriously affected, but in the interior there has been, as yet, no perceptible effect upon the masses of the people, who are about as well off as in the most peaceful times. Diaz, at the latest advices, had established himself at Guadalajars, where the officer loft by Goueral Caballos in command of the forces had turned over everything to him. and Iglesias—having fled the country, those who have

MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIAL.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE CONNECTING HESTER. TULLY AND M'HUGH WITH THE MURDER OF

MISSIONS TO DONOHUE IN JAIL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15, 1877. room for detectives, police and ex-Molly Maguires on the witness stand in the interest of the prosecution, and the prisoners Hester, McHugh and Tully were brought face to face, frequently, with some of their old associates, to whom they had confessed their complicity in the murder of Alexander Rea, and who had now risen to testify against them. It must have been a terribly trying ordeal. The greater portion of the forewas occupied by the examination of cx-members Among these was Con Ogura, to whom "Keliy the Bum" gave the murdered man's gold watch for safe

and Tuily having been members of the organization, Among these was Con Ogara, to whom "Keliy the Bum" gave the murdered man's gold watch for asie keeping after the deed was done.

A DETECTIVE ANONG THE MOLLIES.

The event of the alternoon was the appearance of the long looked for Detective McParlan upon the winess stand, who infused a new interest into the trail. The Hon, F. W. Hughes asked the witness if he had not no one occasion joined the Molly Magures organization, and the question elicited a sharp objection by Mr. Ryan, for the delence. After a protracted passage at arms between the counsel the objection was overruled and the cool and admirably sell-poised detective proceeded with his testimony. He stated that he came into the coal regions in October, 1873, to join the Molly Magures for the purpose of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the order, which he joined on the 14th of April, 1874, at Shenandoah, Pa. He had met Hester, trequently in the year 1875, and talked with him of his tormer connection with the order. Heater had confessed to him that he had been a member for a great many years; that the parties now in the order, did not know how to run it, and that he would join it again "and make things jump." Hester had also said to the witness that while he was member he could have things done as he wanted them, and that while he was "Body Master" he could get any of the mine bosses licked just whenever he pleased. McParlan also stated that he was introduced to Hester by Thomas Donohue, who is now serving out a term of imprisonment.

ARREST OF HESTER'S FELLOW PRISONERS.

Officer Brink, of the coal and iron police, was next called, and testified to the arrest of McHugh, one of the prisoners, who confersed to him that he was a county delegate for the Ancient Order at the time Rea was murdered. Capitain R. J. Linden swore to having arrested the prisoner Tully at the Prospect ceillery, near Wilkiesbarrs, in November last. Tully was then travelling under the name of Patrick Brown, and heard him say he did not w

his own cell. The crois-examination did not shake the testimony of this witness, which was listened to with a protound leash by the packed and panting audience.

The desperate Donohue, to whom Hester is said to have made the confession everheard by Officer Parr, has been brought here from Schuylkill Jail and will be used as a witness.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THAT MAY DESTROY THE CENTRAL PARK'S ATTRACTIONS, The President of the Department of Parks has sub-

mitted to the Board a special report, made up in great part from facts and figures already published in the HERALD, and placed before the Board of Apportionment as an argument to show that the department was going to the dogs generally by reason of insufficient appropriations for the year. The report embodies one from the Superintendent, in which the general rule of everything in the Parks is depicted in lively colors, even to the extent of showing that the rare plants in the greenhouses have to be sold to meet the demands of the commission. But few of the figures given are now, and the story told of the deplorable condition of the parks is pretty much the same as that which the Board of Apportionment heard weeks ago withand central location, and to prevail on the government out being moved from the stand they had taken

against the appropriations asked for by Mr. Martin. meeting. The President of the department believes that if the department is not rescued from its trat Park in a condition that will make it an evesore to

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is at the Fith Avenue. R. Barnwell Rhett, of Cnarleston, S. C., and Surgeon John F. Randolph, United States Army, are at the New York. Albert Railway Company, is at the Windsor. Sidney T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, N. Y., is at the and William Purcell, of Rochester, are at the Metro-politan. Chief Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom. United States Navy, is at the Union Square. Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Onio, is at the St.

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